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EXAMINER

HOANG, PHI

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/558,270	Applicant(s) TAKEMOTO ET AL.	
	Examiner PHI HOANG	Art Unit 2628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 July 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-44 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-16, 21, 22, 29, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harman (US 2002/0118275 A1) in view of Inoguchi et al. (US 5,945,965).
4. Regarding claim 1, Harman discloses a stereoscopic image display apparatus for generating a stereoscopic image based on a file, comprising: a means for determining a description in a file subject to a stereoscopic viewing-use process out of descriptions in the file (Page 5, paragraph 0077, lines 10-14, data file with data for shifting);
a means for determining a phase deviation (Page 4, paragraph 0065, lines 10-13) amount and a deviation direction (Page 4, paragraph 0065, lines 1-4, lateral shift can be performed in the left or right direction) of an object to be stereoscopically

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displayed based on the description indicating the stereoscopic viewing-use process (Page 5, paragraph 0074);

and a means for carrying out a rendering process of each viewpoint image of the object to be stereoscopically displayed based on the phase deviation amount and the deviation direction (Page 5, paragraph 0077, lines 1-10).

Harman does not clearly disclose determining only a portion of descriptions in a file subject to a stereoscopic viewing-use process.

Inoguchi discloses displaying a mixed image of a two dimensional partial image non-stereoscopically and a three-dimensional partial stereoscopic image (Column 7, lines 46-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harman to display only parts of an image stereoscopically as disclosed by Inoguchi because background and foreground images can be displayed so as to emphasize foreground images stereoscopically within a scene of a non-stereoscopic background.

5. Regarding claim 2, Harman discloses the object to be stereoscopically displayed is rendered over an object adjacent thereto, or the object adjacent thereto is rendered over the object to be stereoscopically displayed corresponding to the phase deviation amount and the deviation direction (Page 4, paragraph 0063 and paragraph 0065, lines 1-3, layers of objects placed over another).

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6. Regarding claim 3, Harman discloses the object to be stereoscopically displayed, which is to be rendered over, is rendered in such a manner as to be translucent (Page 3, paragraph 0048, variable transparency).

7. Regarding claim 4, Harman discloses the rendering-over process is executed when there is in the file a description indicating that the rendering-over process is to be carried out (Page 5, paragraph 0077, a data file containing shift information is used for rendering the stereoscopic image).

8. Regarding claim 5, Harman discloses regarding each viewpoint image of the object to be stereoscopically displayed, an object on an adjacent side of the object to be stereoscopically displayed is rendered in such a manner that a location thereof is deviated toward a side of the deviation direction of the object to be stereoscopically displayed (Figures 1-3) only by an amount equal to or larger than the phase deviation amount (Page 4, paragraph 0065).

9. Regarding claim 6, Harman discloses a rendering process in which the location of the object on the adjacent side is deviated is executed when there is in the file a description indicating that the rendering process in which the location of the object on the adjacent side is deviated is to be carried out (Page 5, paragraph 0077, lines 10-14, the data file contains data for shifting).

10. Regarding claims 7 and 15, Harman discloses in a case that extent information as information indicating the phase deviation amount is described in the file, the phase

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deviation amount is calculated based on information of a previously retained setting table and the extent information (Page 4, paragraph 0066).

11. Regarding claims 8, 16, 21, 22, 29, and 30 Harman discloses in a case that the object to be stereoscopically displayed is stereoscopically displayed on a near side, the object to be stereoscopically displayed is expanded and rendered, and in a case that the object to be stereoscopically displayed is stereoscopically displayed on a far side, the object to be stereoscopically displayed is reduced in size and rendered (Page 3, paragraph 0049, the size of the object changes as it moves over time).

12. Regarding claim 9, Harman discloses a processor-readable medium tangibly embodying a set of processor-executable instructions, wherein execution of the instructions causes a processor to perform operations comprising: (Page 2, paragraph 0033, lines 11-16) determining a descriptions in a file subject to a stereoscopic viewing-use process out of descriptions in the file (Page 5, paragraph 0077, lines 10-14, data file with data for shifting);

a means for determining a phase deviation amount (Page 4, paragraph 0065, lines 10-13) and a deviation direction (Page 4, paragraph 0065, lines 1-4, lateral shift can be performed in the left or right direction) of an object to be stereoscopically displayed based on the description indicating the stereoscopic viewing-use process (Page 5, paragraph 0074);

and a means for carrying out a rendering process of each viewpoint image of the object to be stereoscopically displayed based on the phase deviation amount and the

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deviation direction (Page 5, paragraph 0077, lines 1-10).

Harman does not clearly disclose determining only a portion of descriptions in a file subject to a stereoscopic viewing-use process.

Inoguchi discloses displaying a mixed image of a two dimensional partial image non-stereoscopically and a three-dimensional partial stereoscopic image (Column 7, lines 46-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harman to display only parts of an image stereoscopically as disclosed by Inoguchi because background and foreground images can be displayed so as to emphasize foreground images stereoscopically within a scene of a non-stereoscopic background.

13. Regarding claim 10, Harman discloses a computer to function as a means for rendering the object to be stereoscopically displayed over an object adjacent thereto, or rendering the object adjacent thereto over the object to be stereoscopically displayed corresponding to the phase deviation amount and the deviation direction (Page 4, paragraph 0063 and paragraph 0065, lines 1-3, layers of objects placed over another).

14. Regarding claim 11, Harman discloses a means for rendering the object to be stereoscopically displayed, which is to be rendered over, in such a manner as to be translucent (Page 3, paragraph 0048, variable transparency).

15. Regarding claim 12, Harman discloses a means for executing the rendering-over process when there is a description indicating the rendering-over process in a file (Page

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5, paragraph 0077, a data file containing shift information is used for rendering the stereoscopic image).

16. Regarding claim 13, Harman discloses a means for rendering an object on an adjacent side of the object to be stereoscopically displayed in such a manner that a location thereof is deviated toward a side of the deviating direction of the object to be stereoscopically displayed (Figures 1-3) only by an amount equal to or larger than the phase deviation amount, regarding each viewpoint image of the object to be stereoscopically displayed (Page 4, paragraph 0065).

17. Regarding claim 14, Harman discloses a means for executing a rendering process in which the location of the object on the adjacent side is deviated when there is in a file a description indicating that the rendering process in which the location of the object on the adjacent side is deviated is carried out (Page 5, paragraph 0077, lines 10-14, the data file contains data for shifting).

18. Claims 17-20, 23-28, 31, 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harman (US 2002/0118275 A1) in view of Tomita (US 2002/0008906 A1) and further in view of Inoguchi et al. (US 5,945,965).

19. Regarding claim 17, Harman discloses a stereoscopic image display apparatus for generating a stereoscopic image based on a file (Page 5, paragraph 0077, lines 10-14, data file with data for shifting), comprising:

a means for determining a phase deviation amount (Page 4, paragraph 0065, lines 10-13) and a deviation direction (Page 4, paragraph 0065, lines 1-4, lateral shift

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can be performed in the left or right direction) of an object to be stereoscopically displayed based on the attribute information (Page 5, paragraph 0074);

and a means for carrying out a rendering process of each viewpoint image to be stereoscopically displayed based on the phase deviation amount and the deviation direction (Page 5, paragraph 0077, lines 1-10).

Harman does not clearly disclose a means for determining whether or not there is attribute information on a file subject to a stereoscopic viewing-use process regarding each character in the file. However, a character is an image object of text.

Tomita discloses rendering stereoscopic images of characters (Page 10, paragraph 0109).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harman to render character objects stereoscopically as disclosed by Tomita because images of text can be displayed alongside other objects with a three dimensional effect.

Harman in view of Tomita does not clearly disclose only a portion of the characters in the file a displayed stereoscopically.

Inoguchi discloses displaying a mixed image of a two dimensional partial image non-stereoscopically and a three-dimensional partial stereoscopic image (Column 7, lines 46-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harman in view of Tomita to display only parts of an image stereoscopically as disclosed by Inoguchi because background and

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foreground images can be displayed so as to emphasize foreground images stereoscopically within a scene of a non-stereoscopic background.

20. Regarding claim 18, Harman (Page 2, paragraph 0041, objects are shaded based on depth) lines discloses an image of a shade of the character to be stereoscopically displayed is rendered.

21. Regarding claim 19, Harman (Page 3, paragraph 0041, lines 3-7, further distance has a darker shade while closer distances are lighter) discloses when the character to be stereoscopically displayed is viewed on a nearer side, a shade is rendered in such a manner that a location thereof is more greatly deviated.

22. Regarding claim 20, Harman (Page 2, paragraph 0041, the shading of objects will be the same at the same depth, where further objects would receive a darker shading and closer objects would receive lighter shading) discloses the shade is rendered by the same color system of the character to be stereoscopically displayed, and by saturation and/or intensity different therefrom.

23. Regarding claims 23 and 31, Harman does not clearly disclose in a case that the character to be stereoscopically displayed is a character with a strike-through, each viewpoint image of the strike-through is rendered so that the strike-through is viewed on a nearer side than the character to be stereoscopically displayed. However, as discussed in claims 17 and 25, a character is an image object of text.

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24. Regarding claims 24 and 32, Harman discloses the strike-through of the character to be stereoscopically displayed is rendered by any one of a shaded line, a depth line, a waveform line, or a dashed line (Page 2, paragraph 0041).

25. Regarding claim 25, Harman discloses a processor-readable medium tangibly embodying a set of processor-executable instructions, wherein execution of the instructions causes a processor perform operations comprising: (Page 2, paragraph 0033, lines 11-16), determining a phase deviation amount and a deviation direction of a character to be stereoscopically displayed based on the attribute information (Page 5, paragraph 0077, lines 10-14, data file with data for shifting);

and carrying out a rendering process (Page 5, paragraph 0077, lines 1-10) of each viewpoint image of the character to be stereoscopically displayed based on the phase deviation amount (Page 4, paragraph 0065, lines 10-13) and the deviation direction (Page 4, paragraph 0065, lines 1-4, lateral shift can be performed in the left or right direction).

Harman does not clearly disclose determining whether or not there is attribute information on a character subject to a stereoscopic viewing-use process regarding each character in a file. However, a character is an image object of text.

Tomita discloses rendering stereoscopic images of characters (Page 10, paragraph 0109).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harman to render character objects stereoscopically as disclosed by Tomita because images of text can be displayed

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alongside other objects with a three dimensional effect.

Harman in view of Tomita does not clearly disclose only a portion of the characters in the file a displayed stereoscopically.

Inoguchi discloses displaying a mixed image of a two dimensional partial image non-stereoscopically and a three-dimensional partial stereoscopic image (Column 7, lines 46-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harman in view of Tomita to display only parts of an image stereoscopically as disclosed by Inoguchi because background and foreground images can be displayed so as to emphasize foreground images stereoscopically within a scene of a non-stereoscopic background.

26. Regarding claim 26, Harman (Page 2, paragraph 0041, objects are shaded based on depth) discloses a means for rendering an image of a shade of the character to be stereoscopically displayed.

27. Regarding claim 27, Harman (Page 3, paragraph 0041, lines 3-7, further distance has a darker shade while closer distances are lighter) discloses a means for rendering a shade in such a manner that a location thereof is greatly deviated, when the character to be stereoscopically displayed is viewed on a nearer side.

28. Regarding claim 28, Harman (Page 2, paragraph 0041, the shading of objects will be the same at the same depth, where further objects would receive a darker shading and closer objects would receive lighter shading) discloses a means for

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rendering the shade by the same color system of the character to be stereoscopically displayed, and by saturation and/or intensity different therefrom.

29. Claims 33-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hisatomi et al. (US 2002/0171857 A1) in view of Yanosy et al. (US 2004/0216147 A1) in view of Tomita (US 2002/0008906 A1) and further in view of Inoguchi et al. (US 5,945,965)..

30. Regarding claim 33, Hisatomi discloses a text data processing apparatus, comprising: a conversion rule storing means for storing a conversion rule for converting attribute information on a character or a string of characters into another attribute information (Page 4, paragraph 0059, XML rules for converting characters).

Hisatomi does not clearly disclose an attribute searching means for searching from text data the character or the string of characters having the attribute information corresponding to the conversion rule.

Yanosy discloses an attribute searching means for searching from text data the character or the string of characters having the attribute information corresponding to the conversion rule (Page 5, paragraph 0046, lines 1-7, searching policy rules in an XML document).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hisatomi to search for rules in an XML document as disclosed by Yanosy because the system can be instructed properly on how to execute certain functions particularly with adjusting attributes of characters.

Hisatomi in view of Yanosy does not disclose an attribute conversion means for converting according to the conversion rule the attribute information on the character or the string of characters searched by the attribute searching means, wherein the conversion rule includes a rule for converting attribute information for producing a three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect on the character or the string of characters into attribute information for producing a certain decoration of a two-dimensional character effect.

Tomita discloses rendering and displaying characters in a stereoscopic display (Page 10, paragraph 0109).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hisatomi in view of Yanosy to combine the effects of modifying character attributes with a display of characters stereoscopically because a three dimensional view can be shown giving a higher sense of realism to a user.

Hisatomi in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita does not clearly disclose wherein only a portion of the text data is displayed stereoscopically.

Inoguchi discloses displaying a mixed image of a two dimensional partial image non-stereoscopically and a three-dimensional partial stereoscopic image (Column 7, lines 46-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harman in view of Tomita to display only parts of an image stereoscopically as disclosed by Inoguchi because background and

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foreground images can be displayed so as to emphasize foreground images stereoscopically within a scene of a non-stereoscopic background.

31. Regarding claim 34, Hisatomi (Page 4, paragraph 0059, lines 12-15, color (shade)) in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita discloses the conversion rule includes a rule for converting the attribute information for producing the three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect into attribute information for producing a two-dimensional character decoration effect approximate to a stereoscopic display such as an italic character, a shaded character, etc.

32. Regarding claim 35, Hisatomi (Page 4, paragraph 0059, lines 12-15, size) in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita discloses a rule for changing a font size of two-dimensional character corresponding to a level of the three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect.

33. Regarding claim 36, Hisatomi discloses a text data processing apparatus, comprising: a conversion rule storing means for storing a conversion rule for converting attribute information on a character or a string of characters into another attribute information (Page 4, paragraph 0059, XML rules for converting characters).

Hisatomi does not clearly disclose an attribute searching means for searching from text data the character or the string of characters having the attribute information corresponding to the conversion rule.

Yanosy discloses an attribute searching means for searching from text data the character or the string of characters having the attribute information corresponding to

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the conversion rule (Page 5, paragraph 0046, lines 1-7, searching policy rules in an XML document).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hisatomi to search for rules in an XML document as disclosed by Yanosy because the system can be instructed properly on how to execute certain functions particularly with adjusting attributes of characters.

Hisatomi in view of Yanosy does not clearly disclose an attribute conversion means for converting according to the conversion rule the attribute information on the character or the string of characters searched by the attribute searching means, wherein the conversion rule includes a rule for converting attribute information for producing a certain decoration of a two-dimensional character effect on the character or the string of characters into attribute information for producing a three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect.

Tomita discloses rendering and displaying characters in a stereoscopic display (Page 10, paragraph 0109).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hisatomi in view of Yanosy to combine the effects of modifying character attributes with a display of characters stereoscopically because a three dimensional view can be shown giving a higher sense of realism to a user.

Hisatomi in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita does not clearly disclose wherein only a portion of the text data is displayed stereoscopically.

Inoguchi discloses displaying a mixed image of a two dimensional partial image

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non-stereoscopically and a three-dimensional partial stereoscopic image (Column 7, lines 46-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harman in view of Tomita to display only parts of an image stereoscopically as disclosed by Inoguchi because background and foreground images can be displayed so as to emphasize foreground images stereoscopically within a scene of a non-stereoscopic background.

34. Regarding claim 37, Hisatomi (Page 4, paragraph 0059, lines 12-15, color (shade)) in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita discloses the conversion rule includes a rule for converting attribute information for producing a two-dimensional character decoration effect approximate to a stereoscopic display such as an italic character, a shaded character, etc., into attribute information for producing a three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect.

35. Regarding claim 38, Hisatomi (Page 4, paragraph 0059, lines 12-15, size) in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita discloses the conversion rule includes a rule for changing a level of the three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect corresponding to a font size of two-dimensional character.

36. Regarding claim 39, Hisatomi discloses a processor-readable medium tangibly embodying a set of processor-executable instructions, wherein execution of the instructions causes a processor to provide a computer with a text data conversion function, comprising: a conversion rule table for converting attribute information on a

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character or a string of characters into another attribute information (Page 4, paragraph 0059, XML rules for converting characters).

Hisatomi does not clearly disclose an attribute searching process for searching from text data the character or the string of characters having the attribute information corresponding to the conversion rule.

Yanosy discloses an attribute searching process for searching from text data the character or the string of characters having the attribute information corresponding to the conversion rule (Page 5, paragraph 0046, lines 1-7, searching policy rules in an XML document).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hisatomi to search for rules in an XML document as disclosed by Yanosy because the system can be instructed properly on how to execute certain functions particularly with adjusting attributes of characters.

Hisatomi in view of Yanosy does not clearly disclose an attribute conversion process for converting according to the conversion rule the attribute information on the character or the string of characters searched by the attribute searching process, wherein the conversion rule table includes a rule for converting attribute information for producing a three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect on the character or the string of characters into attribute information for producing a certain decoration of a two-dimensional character effect.

Tomita discloses rendering and displaying characters in a stereoscopic display (Page 10, paragraph 0109).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hisatomi in view of Yanosy to combine the effects of modifying character attributes with a display of characters stereoscopically because a three dimensional view can be shown giving a higher sense of realism to a user.

Hisatomi in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita does not clearly disclose wherein only a portion of the text data is displayed stereoscopically.

Inoguchi discloses displaying a mixed image of a two dimensional partial image non-stereoscopically and a three-dimensional partial stereoscopic image (Column 7, lines 46-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harman in view of Tomita to display only parts of an image stereoscopically as disclosed by Inoguchi because background and foreground images can be displayed so as to emphasize foreground images stereoscopically within a scene of a non-stereoscopic background.

37. Regarding claim 40, Hisatomi (Page 4, paragraph 0059, lines 12-15, color (shade)) in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita discloses the conversion rule table includes a rule for converting the attribute information for producing the three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect into attribute information for producing a two-dimensional character decoration effect approximate to a stereoscopic display such as an italic character, a shaded character, etc.

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38. Regarding claim 41, Hisatomi (Page 4, paragraph 0059, lines 12-15, size) in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita discloses the conversion rule table includes a rule for changing a font size of two-dimensional character corresponding to a level of the three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect.

39. Regarding claim 42, Hisatomi discloses a processor-readable medium tangibly embodying a set of processor-executable instructions, wherein execution of the instructions causes a processor to provide a computer with a text data conversion function, comprising: a conversion rule table for converting attribute information on the character or the string of characters into another attribute information (Page 4, paragraph 0059, XML rules for converting characters).

Hisatomi does not clearly disclose an attribute searching process for searching from text data the character or the string of characters having the attribute information corresponding to the conversion rule.

Yanosy discloses an attribute searching process for searching from text data the character or the string of characters having the attribute information corresponding to the conversion rule (Page 5, paragraph 0046, lines 1-7, searching policy rules in an XML document).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hisatomi to search for rules in an XML document as disclosed by Yanosy because the system can be instructed properly on how to execute certain functions particularly with adjusting attributes of characters.

Hisatomi in view of Yanosy does not clearly disclose an attribute conversion

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means for converting according to the conversion rule the attribute information on the character or the string of characters searched by the attribute searching process, wherein the conversion rule table includes a rule for converting attribute information for producing a certain decoration of a two-dimensional character effect on the character or the string of characters into attribute information for producing a three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect.

Tomita discloses rendering and displaying characters in a stereoscopic display (Page 10, paragraph 0109).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hisatomi in view of Yanosy to combine the effects of modifying character attributes with a display of characters stereoscopically because a three dimensional view can be shown giving a higher sense of realism to a user.

Hisatomi in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita does not clearly disclose wherein only a portion of the text data is displayed stereoscopically.

Inoguchi discloses displaying a mixed image of a two dimensional partial image non-stereoscopically and a three-dimensional partial stereoscopic image (Column 7, lines 46-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harman in view of Tomita to display only parts of an image stereoscopically as disclosed by Inoguchi because background and foreground images can be displayed so as to emphasize foreground images stereoscopically within a scene of a non-stereoscopic background.

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40. Regarding claim 43, Hisatomi (Page 4, paragraph 0059, lines 12-15, color (shade)) in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita discloses the conversion rule table includes a rule for converting attribute information for producing a two-dimensional character decoration effect approximate to a stereoscopic display such as an italic character, a shaded character, etc., into attribute information for producing a three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect.

41. Regarding claim 44, Hisatomi (Page 4, paragraph 0059, lines 12-15, size) in view of Yanosy and further in view of Tomita discloses the conversion rule table includes a rule for changing a level of the three-dimensional stereoscopic display effect corresponding to a font size of two-dimensional character.

Conclusion

42. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PHI HOANG whose telephone number is 571-270-3417. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 8:30am-5:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Xiao Wu can be reached on 571-272-7761. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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November 12, 2009

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